

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT  
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 11

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOHEMIA THEATRE, BOWERY.—THE SEVENTH OF  
THE HEATHEN-GYMNASIUM EXERCISES—THE SOAP FAT MAN.  
RODOLPH THEATRE, 23d St., between 5th and 6th Aves.—  
EDWIN BOOTH AS MACBETH.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th Street.—  
LOST AT SEA.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—NEW VERSION OF  
HOLY.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth St.—FROM  
PROOF.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Third St.—Maine daily. Performance every evening.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth Avenue and  
22d St.—THE TWELVE TRIBES.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FAIRY CIRCLE—HORN  
IN SEVILLE—JANNEY THE BARON.ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 11th Street.—ENGLISH OPERA—  
OZZO.NEW YORK STAFF THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.—  
GERMAN OPERA—WITTE LADY.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PACE THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
FROM PROOF.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 301 Bowery.—COMIC  
VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.THEATRE COMIQUE, 34 Broadway.—COMIC VOCAL-  
ISM, NEGRO ACTS, &c.BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
St.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, &c.—THEATRICAL AGENCY.KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway.—ETHIO-  
PIAN MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.ROOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S  
MINSTRELS—FROM PROOF.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth Street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.APOLLO HALL, corner 25th Street and Broadway.—  
THE NEW HIBERNIANS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, April 1, 1870.

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DEMOCRATIC VOTES WANTED.—In Connecti-  
cut on the 4th of April.A GOOD REASON was that of Nelson, of  
Rockland, when he said in the Assembly, "I  
ask to be excused from voting for the purpose  
of saying that I am in favor of this Charter."JAMES E. ENGLISH (democrat) was defeated  
for Governor of Connecticut last year by 411  
votes. The colored vote is not counted this  
year.BURGLARS robbed George Peabody's tomb  
of the silver on the casket, in Massachusetts,  
on Wednesday night. They have been cap-  
tured and ought to be themselves made the  
central figures of a funeral ceremony.WHO GETS THE RENT?—The Board of  
Health wants to find the owner of one of the  
small milk stables at which poison is sold in the  
shape of milk, and discovers that the owner,  
so far as it can be learned, is Mr. Ben Wood. But  
Ben denies any knowledge of the property.  
Ben has denied many things in his time. Does  
he get the rent?PERE HYACINTHE has come out as a news-  
paper editor in Paris. In this the Pere has a  
vast advantage over Martin Luther. The Ger-  
man reformer burned the Pope's bull and was  
greatly enraged on receiving it. The Pere can  
analyze the Schema and write about bulls and  
excommunications in the funniest style. Pere  
Hyacinthe enjoys the "legitimate conse-  
quences" of the religious revolution.SELF-CONVICTED.—Mr. Peter Mitchell ad-  
dressed the Assembly against what he termed  
"the outrageous provisions of the new Char-  
ter," and five minutes later he voted for  
the same Charter without modification. Now  
either Mr. Mitchell was hasty and foolish in  
saying that the Charter was "outrageous," in  
which case he is hardly fit to represent an  
intelligent constituency, or he criminally  
betrayed his trust in voting for a measure he  
knew to be bad. Which is it?Reconstruction Completed.—The New Dis-  
pensation and the Political Parties of the  
Day.The restoration of Texas, the last remaining  
of the late outside States, and the proclama-  
tion of the fifteenth amendment as part and  
parcel of the national constitution, "the  
supreme law of the land," are events which  
mark the opening of a new chapter and a new  
dispensation in the history of the United  
States.In 1860 the law of African slavery was the  
law of the constitution; in 1870 the supreme  
law is universal liberty. In 1860, under a  
decision of the Supreme Court, the negro was  
not a citizen, and though born on the soil  
could not be a citizen of the United States,  
and had "no rights which a white man was  
bound to respect." In 1870, under the con-  
stitution, the negro is a citizen, invested with all  
the civil and political rights of the white man.  
In 1860, as one of the proscribed race, the  
distinguished Rebels, of African descent, could  
not poke his nose in the gallery of the United  
States Senate; in 1870 he occupies the floor  
the seat in 1860 held by Jeff Davis. Within  
the last ten years, in short, beginning with  
the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia  
and ending with the fifteenth amendment,  
four millions of the African race in this  
country have been relieved from the most degrading  
bondage and clothed with the general civil  
and political rights of the President of the  
United States. This is a greater revolution  
than that of 1776, which detached from Great  
Britain her rebellious American colonies;  
greater than the great revolution of 1789,  
which swept away the Bourbons and the  
landed aristocracy of France. We con-  
cur with the President in his message to Congress  
on the subject, that the adoption of this fif-  
teenth amendment "completes the greatest  
civil change and constitutes the most impor-  
tant event that has occurred since the nation  
came into life."It is an event, we say, which marks a new  
order of things, a new departure in our politi-  
cal history. For thirty years and more our  
political parties were directly organized upon  
and controlled by the slavery question; yes,  
from the adoption of the federal constitution  
down to 1860 the Southern slaveholding olig-  
archy held and shaped the policy of the gen-  
eral government in support of slavery. Then  
the rebellion, as the last resort of this South-  
ern oligarchy for the perpetuation and extension  
of slavery, brought about its extinction; but  
then came the important question, what is to  
be henceforth the civil and political status of  
this proscribed race? The settlement of this  
question, in the constitution, on the broad  
basis of equality, is, as the President defines it,  
"the most important event that has occurred  
since the nation came into life." And in that  
word "nation" we have as great a revolu-  
tion from the old fallacy of State sovereignty  
as in that affecting the African race; for in  
this fifteenth amendment, and in the four-  
teenth and in the thirteenth, Congress is made  
the sovereign power, as representing the  
national authority of the United States.Here, then, we have universal negro suffrage  
established, with the power to Congress to  
enforce it "by appropriate legislation." Nor can  
we doubt that Congress will so enforce it, even  
in Kentucky. Throughout the country, then,  
with the probable exception of Connecticut,  
where the registration has been completed, the  
negro vote will be brought into the coming State  
elections, which embrace their elections for the  
next Congress. From present appearances,  
too, the republicans, with few exceptions, will  
secure these negro voters. The message of  
General Grant looks in this direction, and is  
calculated to have a marked effect among the  
blacks of the Northern States. From the  
results of the late election in New Hampshire,  
indeed, as well as from the introduction of this  
negro element into all the other Northern  
States, the prospect of the democracy for  
revolutionizing the next Congress is not very  
encouraging.In New Hampshire the democratic party  
was drawn upon in the late election to such  
an extent by the new labor reform party as to  
suggest the approaching disintegration and  
dissolution of the old concern. And why not,  
when all the old issues upon which the party  
has been fighting so long and so disastrously  
are all dead and gone, including State  
sovereignty? The republicans, as things now  
appear, are good for a second term of four years  
under General Grant. His administration  
holds and will hold them together, while the  
democracy, without a recognized leader and  
without a platform on the practical, living  
issues of the day, are all adrift. On the  
money question, the labor question, the negro  
question, the public land question, annexation  
and our foreign relations, there is margin  
enough for a reconstruction of the democratic  
party, which will absorb all the floating ele-  
ments of the country, and it is the floating vote  
which settles our political elections.THE COLORED TROOPS FOUGHT NOBLY.—  
Of course they did. But they can't vote in  
Connecticut on the 4th of April.JACKKNIFE NOBNESS.—Both the organs of  
the jackknife democracy denounce the new  
Charter as a republican measure, and twaddle  
about the republican votes that were cast for  
it, as if these were reasons against it. What  
do they mean by a republican Charter? Are  
they ignorant that enough democratic votes  
were cast for the measure to have carried it,  
though every republican in the Assembly had  
voted against it? The total democratic vote  
in the Assembly is seventy-two. The total  
republican vote is fifty-six. Only one demo-  
crat voted against it. Sixty-eight democrats  
voted in favor, and thus if the whole republi-  
can force had been on the other side there  
would still have been a clear democratic  
majority of twelve. Now, if to vote in favor  
of this Charter was so scandalous, what, then,  
has become of all the virtue of the jackknife  
members?THE DARKIES CAN'T VOTE.—What a fine  
chance for the democrats of Connecticut!POLICE HONESTY.—The Commissioners have  
just tried a case against a policeman where all  
the charges and evidence proved to be manu-  
factured by the man's associates on the force,  
and the captain of the precinct was himself  
the tool of the conspirators. The Commis-  
sioners are mistaken if they suppose that the trial  
of two of the conspirators is an adequate  
remedy for such demoralization.

## The Debate on the Tariff Bill.

At last it is ended. For more weeks than  
we care to count up the merits and demerits of  
a protective tariff have been ventilated and  
discussed in the lower branch of Congress.  
Day and night the mill stream of words, carry-  
ing along some few ideas, has been rolling  
rapidly. Keeping the ponderous machinery of the Congressional Globe  
in perpetual motion, and furnishing  
heavy reading matter for posterity, which  
posterity will have sense enough to avoid.  
But at last the patient, long-suffering, gentle  
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and  
Means has let down the gates, stopped the fur-  
ther flow of eloquence in that direction, and  
brought relief to the overburdened mind of  
the people. Will the result bring relief to  
their overburdened shoulders? "Ay! there's  
the rub." Such is evidently not the aim of  
those who support the pending bill. Protec-  
tion is their hobby, and they seem determined  
to ride it, without regard to the feelings or  
rights of the vast majority of the people to  
whom protection is but another word for im-  
provement.The arguments which have weighted the  
speeches on both sides of the question may be  
condensed into a few paragraphs. The pro-  
tectionists claimed that the natural and inevi-  
table results of the system which they advo-  
cate are:—First, eventually to cheapen the  
article protected by stimulating rivalry and  
competition at home; second, to improve the  
condition of the laboring classes by enabling the  
payment of better wages to them; and, third,  
to benefit the agricultural interests by the  
creation of local markets through the building  
up of manufacturing establishments. These  
three positions the free traders and those who  
would not class themselves as such, but who  
favor a tariff for revenue purposes merely, con-  
tested and denied. They showed that the  
prices of protected articles had all increased  
under the influence of the high tariff, and that  
that increase was so much bounty extorted  
from the consumers for the benefit of home  
capitalists and monopolists; that the condition  
of the working classes was not improved, but  
made worse, inasmuch as the increase of  
wages had not kept pace with the increase in  
the cost of the necessities of life, and inas-  
much as many great branches of industry,  
such as shipbuilding, were utterly paralyzed  
through the effects of the high tariff, and that  
the imaginary benefit to the agricultural in-  
terest was all moonshine, as proved by statistics  
of prices of produce under high and under low  
tariffs, the prices being not only relatively  
but absolutely lower under the former than  
under the latter.These were the arguments pro and con,  
with variations more or less ingenious. To  
say that they affected the mind of a legislative  
body to an extent to induce him to change  
the vote which he had intended to give would  
be to show ignorance of the purpose and effect  
of Congressional debate. Speeches are never  
made with any hope of winning over converts  
from the opposite ranks, and never have such  
an effect. For all practical purposes debate  
might as well be abolished in Congress and  
business hurried up under the spur of the  
previous question, as is, indeed, done to a pre-  
considerable extent. As to enlightening pub-  
lic opinion on important questions, that may  
safely be left to the newspapers. Little light  
is shed abroad from Washington.All this general tariff talk on the bill was  
merely preliminary to the actual conflict which  
will now take place in discussing and acting  
upon it in clauses for amendment—that stage  
where arguments for and against propositions  
are confined to five minutes. That is the  
practical stage of the question, and a very  
fair indication will be afforded by it as to the  
fate that awaits the bill. At present the indi-  
cations are that it will be recommended to the  
Committee of Ways and Means, with instruc-  
tions to report back a bill removing altogether  
the duty on some articles, such as tea, coffee,  
sugar, &c., and diminishing it on all. Such a  
result may be hurtful to the feelings of Pen-  
sylvania protectionists, but the great mass of  
the people will say "Amen."THE LEGISLATURE YESTERDAY.—Since the  
triumph of the Frear Charter in the Assembly  
everything moves smoothly in both houses,  
and the little combats of the new order of  
things proposed by Mr. Frear's Charter pass  
as smoothly as a hot iron over sprinkled linen.  
There are no more destroying angels or gun  
laws flying about, no sharp points of order,  
but everything is satisfactory. Thus the  
Brooklyn Police bill passed the Senate yester-  
day, having already passed the Assembly; the  
disagreeing amendments on the Excise bill  
were easily patched up by a conference com-  
mittee and the Eight Hour Labor bill was  
ordered to a third reading.HOW TO SMASH A GREAT PARTY.—Don't  
take care of a State like Connecticut.THERE are three Senatorial positions still  
vacant in the Senate. The Texas Senators  
were admitted yesterday, and there remain  
one Senator from Mississippi and two from  
Georgia to make up the full Senate. When  
these have been admitted the Senate itself will  
have been fully reconstructed, and will pre-  
sent a full delegation from all the States for  
the first time since the day that Senators  
Hammond and Chesnut, of South Carolina,  
stalked out of its halls, nearly ten years ago.THE BROOKLYN ELECTION GOUGERS.—Two  
of the persons convicted in the election fraud  
cases in Brooklyn were sentenced to ten days  
in the county jail; one was sentenced to thirty  
days, and two others to three months each.  
Now, between such penalties and acquittal  
there is so little difference that the gougers  
may be considered to have gained their cases  
before the Judge though they lost them before  
the juries.A SENSIBLE CONCLUSION was that of Kierman,  
when voting for the Charter on Wednesday, but  
one well known to our grandmothers, that  
"half a loaf is better than no bread." It is to be  
hoped that a few slices of that half will fall  
into the lap of the eloquent denunciator of the  
Charter, who voted "aye" upon its final  
passage. The young Demosthenes must have  
been very hungry when he snapped at that half  
a loaf. But these are Lenten times, when  
"short commons" are the order of the day.A PRETTY SHOW FOR THE LEADING DE-  
MOCRACY.—To sacrifice a good democratic  
State like Connecticut.The Proposed British Expedition to the  
Red River.On the authority of the London Post we  
have to believe that an expedition is being got  
up for, and that it will soon set out to the Red  
River territory. A cable despatch which we  
publish this morning has it that the expedition  
will for some time be necessarily delayed. At  
the same time we learn that instructions have  
been given by our own War Department to es-  
tablish a military post at Pembina. If the Brit-  
ish send the expedition to the Red River and  
back it up with one or more steel batteries—in  
other words, if they go into this thing as  
generally they go into a military row, as they  
went into that of Abyssinia—and if the United  
States government make a strong post at Pem-  
bina, the whole Red River district will be  
claimed by civilization. All accounts agree in  
calling it a magnificent country. Protection  
to life and property is all that is required to  
make it an advanced but safe outpost of civiliza-  
tion. Now that Riel has taken to shooting  
citizens and playing the part of tyrant it is  
time that a little wholesome law were adminis-  
tered in that region. On the whole, there is  
good cause for rejoicing in the fact that a new  
and valuable tract of territory is about to be  
added to the area of the civilized world.A FERRY TEXAN IN THE HOUSE.—Connor,  
the democratic member of the House from  
Texas, had a rough time getting in yesterday.  
His three colleagues, all being republicans,  
were admitted cheaply enough, although one  
of them bore the ominous name of Whitmore.  
But Connor—that was Captain Connor of the  
regular army—fell on the first presentation of  
his name into the clutches of Butler, who said  
that he had whipped negro soldiers and boasted  
of it to his constituents who running for Con-  
gress, and of Shanks, of Indiana, who claimed  
that Connor had been his cadet at the Naval  
Academy, and had been dismissed for worth-  
lessness. Connor was admitted, however, and  
before he had been a member of the House of  
Representatives five minutes had a wrangle  
with Butler and Shanks, and was called to  
order by the Speaker for using unparliamentary  
language, in saying that Butler would make  
a good low comedian. Texas, we are  
happy to note, has not lost all her spirit by  
her long oppression under the heel of military  
despots, as they call them, although it is la-  
mentable to think that this fiery young Connor  
is a carpet-bagger from Indiana after all.THE VENEZUELA.—The disaster to this ship  
adds one more to the painful romances of the  
sea. The ship that brought away her passen-  
gers gives us a glimpse of her laboring in mid-  
ocean, with her rudder gone and full full of  
water; and then we lose sight of her and her  
devoted captain and crew, only to wonder what  
may be their fate. The captain and crew had  
the option to come with the ship that brought  
the passengers; but the captain evidently did  
not think the case was yet so desperate as to  
justify the abandonment of his ship, though  
the storm was still raging and his rudder and  
sternpost were gone. In such a difficulty it is  
a pity that the captain of the Canilla did not  
feel justified in staying some time in company  
with the distressed ship; it is a pity that the  
mercantile necessity of quick passages put in  
opposition the dictates of humanity and the re-  
quirements of owners.THE BRITISH MARCH TO DEMOCRACY.—  
This popular and highly interesting subject—  
the advance of the British people towards the  
attainment of a democratic system of govern-  
ment—is treated by our special correspondent  
in London in the able letter which we publish  
to-day. The communication is in continuous  
detail of the special letters which appeared in  
our columns on the 6th, the 22d and 29th of  
March. The manner in which the throne of  
Great Britain is supported from the public  
revenue, its cost to the people, and the mode  
in which the budget is framed and voted, with  
the manner in which the cash is spent, are  
put forward in such shape as to command pub-  
lic attention.A SOLEMN PROTEST.—"I enter my solemn  
protest against this hasty and unjust law" (the  
Charter), quoth little Mitchell. On the final  
passage of said law the Clerk called "Mr.  
Mitchell." The answer was "Aye!" No moral  
necessary.SPAIN AND THE ROMAN COUNCIL.—A cable  
despatch informs us that the Spanish govern-  
ment has decided to take no action in reference  
to the intentions or doings of the Ecumenical  
Council. This means that, so far as Spain is  
concerned, the Council may do as it pleases.  
France wants to have at Rome a lay repre-  
sentative. So does Austria. So, too, does  
Bavaria. Spain takes the bolder course, and,  
like the United States, Great Britain and  
Prussia, says, "Let the Council do what it  
likes. If it pleases the Council, as the Irish-  
man said to his bellicose wife, it will do us no  
harm."HOUSES TO LET.—Inquire of English, the  
democratic candidate for Governor of Con-  
necticut.THE MAN IN THE GAP.—Mike Murphy,  
when he stood by his friends, Alderman Moore  
and Judge Hogan, and voted "No" to the lit-  
ter and against the Charter. Lads Porcena  
Murphy kept the bridge aloft, and even his  
foes admired him. Who is the Macaulay that  
shall write his exploit in verse?IMPRUDENT AND GREEDY.—It will be good  
for the thieves in future to completely finish  
one job before they begin another. Two of the  
light-fingered fraternity attempted a robbery,  
and one amused the keeper of the store while  
the other stole. The steeper got away, the  
talker was caught. But the proof of com-  
plicity was not clear enough to convict him,  
and he would have escaped punishment only  
he had in his possession the proceeds of  
another robbery committed just before.THE DEMOCRATS OF CONNECTICUT have a  
good chance to win if they have votes enough,  
leaving out the niggers.FRIENDS SOMEWHERE.—The copperhead or-  
gan of the jackknife democracy, and the  
lightning-bag organ of the same party, can  
scarcely find terms to express the hate and  
spoon they feel against Mr. Tweed; but a cor-  
respondent, who signs himself Patrick O'Brien,  
says that the whole population of laboring  
Irishmen regard the big Indian with very dif-  
ferent sentiments. If so Tweed has laid up  
his treasures for election day.Attorney General Hoar on the Legal  
Tender Decision.It will be seen by our Washington news  
published to-day that Attorney General Hoar  
made an argument before the Supreme Court  
in favor of reopening the decision of the Court  
on the legal tender question. The Attorney  
General admitted the delicacy of opening  
again any decision of the Supreme Court, and  
that its decisions were entitled to great weight  
and the confidence of the country; but he  
argued that this decision was rendered when  
there was not a full bench, and then by a  
majority of one only; that the interests in-  
volved are vast and general; that the principle  
of the Legal Tender act at issue had been well  
considered and acted upon by Congress and  
the President; that the law had been sub-  
stantially acquiesced in and carried out by the  
people for nearly eight years, and that the  
constitutionality of it had been sustained, with  
one exception, by every State tribunal. He  
maintained that such an important matter, in-  
volving the constitutional character of the  
legislation of Congress and a fundamental prin-  
ciple as to the powers of the government,  
should not depend upon the opinion of one  
man, and that it ought to be acted upon by a  
full court. At the conclusion of his argument  
and after Mr. Carlisle had made one on the  
other side, the Court said they would take  
the matter under advisement.The Attorney General did not hesitate to say  
that it would be better for all parties concerned  
if the decision of the Supreme Court should  
be changed. There appears to be no question  
that Congress intended the Legal Tender act to  
apply to all contracts or debts prior to the pas-  
sage of the act, as well as to those made after  
its passage. But the Court held that the act  
was a war measure, and justified only by being  
such, and that Congress had not the consti-  
tutional power to make debts that were payable  
in coin previous to the Legal Tender act pay-  
able in anything else. The real question at  
issue seems to be whether Congress has the  
power or not to make anything but coin money  
a legal tender. The Court admitted it had  
this power as a war measure, but implied that  
it had not in time of peace. This was a nice  
distinction. It was one which finds no au-  
thority, we think, in the constitution.  
Either Congress has the power to say what  
shall be money or a legal tender, or it has  
not, and no plea of necessity can change the  
fact. If Congress has the power to say what  
shall be money or a legal tender the money it  
creates, whatever it may be made of, must be  
payable for all debts, whether contracted before  
or after the passage of the law creating such  
money. The several States, it is true, are  
prohibited by the constitution from making any-  
thing but gold and silver coin a tender in pay-  
ment of debts, but the government of the  
United States is not so prohibited. If it had  
been intended to limit the power of the United  
States in this matter, as it was that of the  
several States, that would have been clearly  
expressed, no doubt, in the constitution.The decision of the Supreme Court has ap-  
peared to us from the first more a political  
than a judicial one. The object seemed to be  
to drive the legal tender notes of the govern-  
ment out of existence, so as to give the whole  
currency circulation of the country to the na-  
tional banks. This impression was strength-  
ened when we saw the same purpose exhibited  
in Mr. Sherman's Funding bill. If the deci-  
sion of the Supreme Court is to stand it will  
involve the country in trouble and all sorts of  
litigation—that is, unless we should soon reach  
specie payments. The debts of thousands  
upon thousands of debtors, amounting to many  
hundred millions of dollars, will be sug-  
gested, many will be involved in bankruptcy,  
and the rich creditors will alone reap any  
benefit. Take only the mortgages made be-  
fore the passage of the Legal Tender act and  
now existing, and the amount involved is stu-  
pendous. If values have greatly changed  
since the Legal Tender act was passed the gov-  
ernment has caused that, and debtors are not  
responsible. Attorney General Hoar might  
well say that the interests involved are very  
great. But the question should be settled one  
way or the other, and we think it ought to be  
brought up before a full bench, and that upon  
the direct issue of the constitutionality of the  
Legal Tender act.DANGER AHEAD.—Tammany will let Con-  
necticut go to the radicals because of intestine  
squabbles in New York.BARKING UP THE WRONG TREE.—The  
radical organ is particularly savage at what it  
calls the "juggle" of last year's election for  
Mayor, and wants that also overturned by  
the new Charter. If it will observe more  
closely it will see that the new Charter does  
not respect that election. By that election  
Mr. Hall would hold his place till the end of  
1871, but the new Charter puts him out at the  
end of the present year."TO INSURE PUNISHMENT."—The United  
States Treasury authorities have two coun-  
terfeiters in jail here on indictments for coun-  
terfeiting found in this State. But the  
criminals will not be tried here. Uncle Sam  
is getting too sharp for that. He will send  
them to New Jersey for trial, "in order to  
insure a more adequate punishment for the  
crimes they have committed." Jersey justice  
is famous, and the liberal spirit of law in this  
metropolis is not less so.WHERE THEY PETER'S REPEATERS?—Theo-  
dore Allen, a man who ought to know pretty  
well what takes place in the Eighth ward,  
charges that Mr. Peter Mitchell, now member  
of Assembly from this city, had at least thirty  
repeaters under his special protection and  
registered as residents at his house in the last  
election. What does Peter say?POPE FINE THE NINTH will, it is said, issue  
a bull of major excommunication against the  
Armenian Church immediately. A highly im-  
portant consideration indeed. It may produce  
a complete revolution in religion. The light  
of the world may be restored from the East  
and shine as in the beginning.CHECKMATE.—Morrissey's bodyguard, a  
hundred strong, who went to Albany for "a  
little bit of fun," and found that there was no  
chance for them but that of the army of the  
King of France, to "march up the hill and  
then march down again."THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY are working  
on their own hook.THE VENEZUELAN TROUBLES.—The situa-  
tion in Venezuela is becoming daily more an-  
d more gloomy. To add to the disorders that  
already disturb the republic, the notorious  
Antonio Guzman Blanco again endeavors to  
foment discord and turbulence among the dis-  
contented classes and those opposed to the  
Presidency of General Monagas. The elec-  
tions are approaching, and this also adds to the  
troubles which afflict the country. All that  
is wanted in any of these South American repub-  
lics at any time to plunge a people into fear  
and trembling is a leader. Followers are  
numerous, no matter for what purpose.  
Everything is done in the name of "God and  
liberty." Venezuela is not an exception to the  
general rule. Revolution follows revolution—  
peace is the exception, and bloodshed, rob-  
beries and disorders the rule.THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS.—Our columns  
yesterday were enriched with a double demon-  
stration in the matter of the Bible in the pub-  
lic schools. It does seem as if in the State of  
New York particularly a conflict were approach-  
ing. If it comes to a conflict in this, or, in-  
deed, in any State, the conflict will soon  
become national, and the result cannot for a  
moment be considered doubtful. The Bible is  
in the public school, and in the public school the  
Bible must remain. It is a pitiful sectarian fight  
of which all good men ought to feel ashamed.  
What harm can the Bible do? What harm has  
it done? The good which it has done and  
which it still may do—who can estimate that?  
Leave well alone is our advice to all. A little  
more Christian charity and a little less Chris-  
tian jealousy are the real religious necessities  
of the hour.THE RICHMOND MAYORS.—Judge Under-  
wood has decided against Elyson, the Gov-  
ernor's appointee for Mayor of Richmond, and  
in favor of Chahoon, the military appointee  
for the same place. He has also declared the  
enabling act of the Legislature, which affects  
nearly all the officers of the State in the same  
way as Elyson is affected, to be unconstitu-  
tional. The question now comes in, When  
does the equality of States under the recon-  
struction law commence? It was only yester-  
day that the tedious process of reconstruction  
was, as we hoped, ended for all time, and yet  
Judge Underwood, by his decision, reopens  
the whole question. Continued military rule  
is surely not to be a substitute for reconstruc-  
tion. There ought to be some point at which  
the unfortunate Southern States are released  
from reconstruction apron strings and allowed  
to walk alone.EMPLOYMENT.—NO NEGROES WANTED.—In-  
quire of Jewell, the radical candidate for Gov-  
ernor of Connecticut.GRAHAM'S BREAD.—Mr. Graham, republi-  
can member of Assembly from Monroe, said  
on the floor, referring to the new Charter, "I  
will not give my sanction to such a measure.  
I am not prepared to vote for the bill and I  
will not vote for it." Yet the said Graham  
did give his sanction to the measure, and did  
vote for it. After such self-stultification  
Graham had better go back to Monroe and let  
some one turn him out to grass.SAMBO TO BE COUNTED IN.—We hope the  
intelligent colored man keeps his eyes very  
closely fixed on the glorious fight of all the  
elements of power in the city over the new  
Charter. The new Charter appoints an elec-  
tion for a new city government in May, and at  
that election every negro resident of the city,  
who is twenty-one years of age, will be en-  
titled to a vote. Sambo may count for some-  
thing if the balance wavers. He may materi-  
ally improve the republican statistics.THE ASTONISHING BOARD OF HEALTH.—  
Once more the men who "render" old cows  
and dead horses at the foot of West Thir-  
teenth street are before the sanitary magnates,  
as the warm weather is coming, to be per-<